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Report Highlights:

This report has been updated to reflect changes that took place in Serbia and Montenegro since February 2004. These changes include the introduction of the "two separate tracks" for Serbia and Montenegro to negotiate their accession to WTO and the European Union. The report also includes the list of new laws passed during 2004 and 2005; introduction of a VAT system in Serbia; listing of changes in customs tariffs and trade conditions for different commodities occurred in both Republics as well as changes of contact information of relevant government agencies.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
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[SR]

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The Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro has prepared this report for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped.

FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

NOTE:

Serbia and Montenegro have separate economic institutions and are linked only by a small joint administration at the State Union level in charge of defense and foreign affairs. In October 2004, both republics proceeded to participate separately in most international organisations, the so-called "the two-ways track" principle. Though Serbia technically includes the province of Kosovo, the UN's Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) oversees all policies and regulations in Kosovo.

General

The basic responsibilities regarding food laws are practically separated in the two republics of Serbia and Montenegro. Each republic, however, still follows some federal (Yugoslav) laws on food safety though with separate implementation and enforcement mechanisms. Serbia and Montenegro have formed a working group involved in the preparation of a new joint food safety law, but no significant work has yet been achieved. It is expected, however, that the new law would be in compliance with WTO regulations and would lay the groundwork for the eagerly anticipated EU membership. Both Serbia and Montenegro are not members of the WTO or the CODEX Alimentarius. The two republics will separately start the process of negotiating with the WTO in fall 2005. Serbia and Montenegro became in 2004 members of the OIE with separate representatives, unlike FAO where Serbia and Montenegro are represented by the State Union as one member in organization. Serbia and Montenegro are not members of the UPOV.

Foreign Trade and Customs Policies

In Serbia, the republic's Law on Foreign Trade (Official Gazette 23/2001) and the recently adopted Law on Customs Tariff (Official Gazette 62/05) regulate issues regarding foreign trade and customs tariffs. In Montenegro, the Law on Trade (Official Gazette 23/2001) and the Law on Customs Tariff (Official Gazette RCG 21/2003) govern these issues. The new Serbian law on customs tariffs adopted changes in a number of tariff lines that are now in accordance with EU tariff schedules. Customs tariffs for some agriculture commodities have been changed while the majority of tariffs remained unchanged. With this new Serbian law, previously harmonized tariff schedules between Serbia and Montenegro, including tariffs for 56 agriculture commodities, became invalid. The harmonization of Serbian customs tariffs was necessary to facilitate customs clearance with EU countries that are among the main Serbian trade partners and to assist future WTO negotiations. With this new law, the number

of tariff lines increased from 8,543 to 10,268. Tariff lines for agriculture commodities increased from 1,082 to 2,511 (Chapter 1-24). Custom tariffs were increased for 142 of total 10,268 tariff lines, mainly agriculture commodities, and decreased for 164 tariff lines includes raw materials and semi-produced products. Other measures of protection as levies and seasonal customs were not a subject of recent changes and together with customs tariffs brings total custom protection for agriculture commodities to 21 percent in average.

Serbia and Montenegro have separate customs, tax, veterinary, phytosanitary and sanitary services. These differences were partially harmonized under pressure from the EU as Serbia and Montenegro prepares for a pre-accession agreement in 2003, but after receiving positive assessment of the feasibility study for concluding the Stabilization and Accession Agreement from the EU in April 2005, Serbia and Montenegro were given option to continue EU and WTO negotiations on two separate tracks.

The Law on Foreign Trade in both Serbia and Montenegro in principle is designed to promote free trade of goods and services. Restrictions and imports bans, however, are applied to protect public health and guard the domestic market against subsidized or dumped products. Agreements on free trade (FTAs) under the Stability Pact initiative strive to create free trade areas in South East Europe. Serbia and Montenegro have signed FTAs with Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYR of Macedonia, Romania, Bulgaria, Russia, Albania and Moldova. On January 1, 2004, many tariffs fell for goods originating from South East Europe. There are several disputes in applying FTA measures among countries, such as the dispute between Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and Serbia, when BiH announced the suspension of FTA provisions concerning tariffs on agricultural imports for a temporary period in 2005. The dispute was finally solved with Serbia's decision to remove all export subsidies for Serbian commodities exported to BiH. In June 2005, the U.S. Congress granted Serbia and Montenegro the GSP status.

Although Serbia and Montenegro have their own Customs Administration, they both apply the Harmonized System (HS) of commodity description and coding. Customs tariffs for agricultural products range from 5 to 30 percent of imported values, with additional levies and seasonal taxes for some agricultural products based on unit weight, in dinar or Euro/kg (for product specific tariff information, please contact the Belgrade FAS Office listed in Appendix II). Montenegro customs tariffs for agriculture commodities are lower than Serbian. This is because Montenegro is not a major agriculture producer and is mainly an importer, while Serbia continues to protect its domestic agriculture production with higher customs tariffs (agriculture production accounts 24 percent of GDP in Serbia).

Taxes are applied at the same rates for locally produced and imported goods. As of January 1, 2005 Serbia is applying value-added tax (VAT) of 18 percent. For most of agriculture goods the VAT was reduced to 8 percent. Montenegro is also applying VAT of 17 percent on average, as of January 1, 2003 on all products (including food and agricultural goods).

Food safety

As with customs and foreign trade regulations, there are separate authorities in Serbia and Montenegro regarding food safety. These separate authorities apply identical laws on food safety, but implementation details may vary.

In February 2004, Montenegro applied a new veterinary law (Official Gazette of Montenegro No.11/2004). Serbian veterinary experts have prepared a new veterinary law, which is expected to go through Parliament's procedures at the beginning of September 2005. Following the adoption of this new law, a number of rulebooks will be re-written to reflect changes. In both Serbia and Montenegro, the EU started to apply requirements for marking

live animals for tracking and requirements for implementing HACCP and other international standards used in food production.

In accordance with the joint agreement for creating a union of Serbia and Montenegro, both republics signed (April 2003) a "Protocol on Harmonization of Actions and Procedures in Foreign Trade of Goods Subject to Mandatory Veterinary-Sanitary and Phytosanitary Control at the Border." The result is that the two republics agree to mutual recognition of official actions taken on imported food items, including when products enter one republic for transit to the other. Responsibility for food safety is thus shared by the Serbian and Montenegrin Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Trade.

The Ministries of Health in Serbia and Montenegro have both domestic and border (import) Sanitary Inspection units responsible for the wholesomeness of imported foods. Inspection takes place at border crossings or at the customs clearance point. The Ministries of Agriculture in Serbia and Montenegro issue import approvals for foods of animal origin, veterinary drugs, seeds, planting materials and pesticides. For other products, permits are not required. Ministries in both republics have Veterinary and Phytosanitary Inspection units that issue certificates. The inspections take place at border crossings. The ministries of Trade and Economy in Serbia and Montenegro have distinct "Market Inspection" units that charged with quality control for imported foods. They inspect imported food products at the customs points and inspect food in retail distribution.

The following laws and regulations are relevant both for locally processed and imported foods:

- The Law on Sanitary Control of Food and Goods of general use, both republics are applying the old Law of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia (Official Gazette No. 53/1991, re-published in the Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia No. 37/2002). This law applies to foods, spices, additives, processing equipment, packaging material as well as tobacco and products. It regulates both food hygiene (subject to specific ordinances, residues, changes in food quality due to the physical, chemical, microbiological and other processes, expiry date, original package and bulk-packaged foods labeling) and nutritive value (subject to the specific ordinances regulating quality of each type of food). Sanitary inspectors work in accordance to this law.
- Enforcement is done in accordance with the laws on Market Inspection (Serbian Official Gazette No 80/2002 and Montenegro Official Gazette No. 56/92) and the Law on Quality Control Of Imported and Exported Goods (Federal Official Gazette No. 28/96). Quality control for all types of products is done by visual checks and for products listed in the above mentioned Laws (almost everything that is considered as food) additional safety checks are done, using laboratory testing on basic ingredients. Visual checks involve product identification (origin, type, quantity), determining if labeling and packaging requirements have been met, and checking for the necessary statements containing the importer's name and address, the product's general appearance, taste, flavor, presence of residues, color, structure, checking if the transportation requirements have been met and etc. Specific ordinances define sampling procedures.

Quality control of imported products can be done again after the import procedure has been completed and prior to retail distribution on the market. Inspection can be done also after the retail distribution in the store. The quality of individual groups of products is subject to specific ordinances (e.g. Quality of Poultry Meat and Meat Products, Official Gazette No. 51/88 and 55/91; Quality of Swine Meat and Meat Products, Official Gazette No. 24/86; Quality of Milk and Milk Products, Official Gazette No. 26/02; Quality of Honey and other Bee Products, Official Gazette No. 7/92; Quality of Beer, Official Gazette No. 88/94 etc.).

Labeling requirements

The "Law on Sanitary Correctness of Food and Goods of General Use" regulates labeling requirements for food. Accordingly, a label must be present in both retail and bulk packaged foods and must indicate the following: expiration date, type and content of food additives, type and content of added vitamins, minerals, and other ingredients added to enrich the product's nutritional value.

Labels on foods that have been changed nutritionally for special diets must clearly indicate "dietetic food." The "Law on Quality Control of Imported and Exported Goods" says that a label must clearly indicate the name of the product, manufacturer's complete address, name and address of the importer, and important information such as net weight in metric units, ingredients, instructions for use (if necessary) and storage and any important information and warnings. If an original label is in English (e.g. standard U.S. label) or any other language, the seller is obliged to prepare translated stick-on labels and deliver them together with imported products. It is the importer's obligation to place those translated labels on products prior to retail distribution.

For each type of food product a specific ordinance spells out labeling requirements; for example, according to the ordinance for "Quality of Edible Vegetables Oils and Fats, Mayonnaise and Related Products" (Yugoslav Official Gazette No. 20/00 dated 12 May, 2000), a label must clearly indicate the following:

- 1) product's name and brand name if any,
- 2) manufacturer's name and complete address,
- 3) date of manufacturing (day/month/year),
- 4) "use by" or "best before" date,
- 5) product's net-weight (mass or volume),
- 6) food additives,
- 7) basic ingredients listed in order of their predominance and type and
- 8) quantity of ingredients added to enrich product's nutritive value.

According to this ordinance the label must be noticeable, visible, clear and legible. The product's and the manufacturer's names must be printed in larger fonts (the size of font is not specified). Labels for margarine and similar products must include the percentage of individual components. If vitamins are added the label must indicate "enriched with vitamins." If the manufacturing and packaging companies are not the same, the label must indicate the company that did the packaging. Labels for honey must include its origin and production method (e.g. comb, liquid, strained honey). If it was imported, it must be labeled "imported honey." Labels for roasted coffee must indicate its origin and date of roasting.

Meat products must indicate "chilled", "frozen", "heat treated", "sliced", "chopped" etc. and must provide instructions for use and storage if necessary. According to the ordinance for Quality of Poultry Meat (Yugoslavia Official Gazette No.51/88 and 55/91), a label on imported poultry meat must also clearly indicate the following:

- 1) importer's name and complete address,
- 2) products name and brand name if any,
- 3) country of origin of meat or/and meat products

If products were artificially colored and preserved by preservatives, it must be indicated right below the product's name, e.g. "artificially colored" or "preserved by preservative" as well include an indication as to which chemicals were used. Claims such as "light" and "reduced"

are permitted. However, generally labels must not contain words, pictures and drawings and health-related information that could mislead consumers regarding product's origin, quantity and quality.

Food products produced through biotechnology (GMOs) in Serbia and Montenegro are regulated by old Yugoslav "Law Governing Genetically Modified Organisms" (Official Gazette No. 21/2001 dated May 8, 2001). Each republic is applying the same federal law. The law and rulebooks derived from the law have been designed to follow regulations adopted and implemented by the European Union (EU directives 90/220 and 90/219). The biotech law allows research or use of biotech events, but puts them under strict supervision of the state. Permits for work, research, contained use and marketing can be obtained by anyone who can meet the regulated requirements. Shipments and imports of soybeans, soybean meal and corn (and food byproducts) are tested for biotech content at the border. Detection of GMOs is PCR based. Regulations on labeling for "GMO content" were issued by the Serbian Ministry of Health in February 2003. According to this regulation, all retail food labels on products with biotech content (0.9 percent minimum) must include a yellow triangle, framed with red border and containing the letters in English "GMO" (black letters). All commercial and retail food and feed products must be labeled, although it is not clear exactly how enforcement and control will be regulated.

The "Law on Organic Agricultural Production" (Official Gazette No.28/2000) and derived rulebooks (Official Gazette No. 51/2002) are applied in both Serbia and Montenegro and are regulating production, import, packaging, and transportation and labeling of organic food.

Food samples do not need to be labeled. If shipped to Serbia and Montenegro, sample should be marked clearly on all packaging: "samples - not for sale."

Packaging and container regulations

Packaging requirements are subject to specific ordinances for each type of food. For example, packaging material for raw coffee packed in ½ kg units must weigh less than 50 g per square meter. Packaging requirements for fresh seafood products are very comprehensive. However, in most cases there are no special requirements concerning packaging material and container size. Most Serbian and Montenegrin consumers prefer smaller packages and are price sensitive. There are no legal requirements regarding the collection and recycling of used packaging materials.

Food additive regulations

Food additives are regulated by the ordinance on "Quality of Foods Additives" (Yugoslav Official Gazette No. 32/01 dated 28 June 2001). According to that ordinance, additives are substances that are not foods (regardless of their nutritive value) but are added to foods during processing because of their effect on the food's organoleptic characteristics. Substances added to enrich nutritive value and salt are not considered as additives. Additives can be added to foods if approved and listed in the so-called "Positive List" provided in the above-mentioned ordinance (approx. 500 additives in total). The quantity used must be in accordance with specific regulations for each group of products. Additives must not affect/decrease a food product's nutritive value or change significantly the taste and flavor of products, unless this is intent. They also must not create toxins in products during the processing, storage or use. They must be identifiable, which means that their type and quantity in products can be tested, unless they were removed or destroyed during processing. Additive usage generally must be justified from a technical standpoint.

Additives are divided into 14 groups according to the "Positive List":

- 1) antioxidants and synergists of antioxidants,
- 2) preservatives,
- 3) flavorings,
- 4) flavor intensifiers,
- 5) emulsifiers, stabilizers and coagulants,
- 6) colorings,
- 7) anticoagulants,
- 8) acids,
- 9) bases,
- 10) salts,
- 11) enzymes,
- 12) sweeteners,
- 13) processing accessory substances (against foaming, for filtration, catalysts)

For each of the above-mentioned groups there are specific requirements.

Additive labels must clearly indicate the following:

- The additive's name according to the "Positive List", or mixture name, including its usage, and brand name if any,
- The manufacturer's name and complete address,
- The date of manufacturing (day/month/year) and "best before" date,
- The product's net-weight (mass or volume) in metric units,
- Basic ingredients:
 - For additives: The basic ingredient (active component) and its quantity in units or percentage compared to product's net-weight. An additive's basic ingredient is its active component. Additive carriers (e.g. ethanol) must be declared.
 - For additive mixtures: List additive names from the "Positive List" in order of their predominance compared to product's net-weight. If certain additives can be used only in limited quantity, the quantity must be declared.
- Name of the country of origin-if imported
- Printed indication that additive is GMO
- Other information important to consumers

The product's name and the manufacturer's name must be printed in larger fonts (size not specified). Labels must indicate the company that did the packaging (name and address) if different from manufacturer.

Sodium nitrite, potassium and saltpeter mixtures used for pickling may be sold but only in original packaging and must be marked as "warning – poison" and "keep in dry place."

Pesticide and other contaminants in foods

All imported food products must comply with domestic rules on pesticides and other contaminants. Although Serbia and Montenegro is not a member of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the CODEX; maximum residue limits (MRLs) are generally recognized for imported foodstuffs. There is a specific ordinance on residue limits for pesticides and other contaminants, (e.g. hormones, antibiotics and mycotoxins) which can be found in food. This is the ordinance on "Quantity of Pesticides, Metals, Antibiotics, Hormones and other Contaminants in Food" published in the Yugoslav Official Gazette No. 32/2002. Both Ministries of Agriculture (Serbia and Montenegro) apply this ordinance. According to the ordinance, pesticides are substances used for protection of agricultural products against

diseases and pests. Pesticides and their maximum residue limits in foods are listed in a special attachment. The list includes over 200 different pesticides, their names, chemical names and maximum contents in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) of food.

For concentrated and dehydrated products (e.g. milk powder, dried soups) the maximum quantities are being calculated for a product that is used for final consumption (on a liquid basis, e.g. liquid milk and soups). Food contaminants are listed as lead, cadmium, mercury, zinc, tin, copper, arsenic, iron and other metals and nonmetals. The ordinance provides a table with maximum residue limits for 47 different foods (expressed in mg/kg). Hormones and antibiotics residues are generally not allowed in food products.

Maximum residue limits of mycotoxins are also regulated for grains, flour, legumes, beans, nuts, coffee, roasted cocoa and peanuts. The above mentioned lists are available from the FAS office in Belgrade (see Appendix II).

Trade, imports and sampling of pesticides are regulated by the ordinance of "Trade, imports and sampling when importing pesticides" (Yugoslav Official Gazette No. 59/01 dated 11/02/01). Import permits for plant protection products must be obtained from the Serbian and Montenegro Ministries of Agriculture, Phytosanitary Departments.

For Serbia:

Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management
Phytosanitary Department/Import and registration of pesticides/:
Omladinskih Brigada 1,
11070 New Belgrade
Serbia
Contact person: Ms. Snezana Petric -Savcic
Tel: ++ 381 11 600 081
Fax: ++ 381 11 602 320
E-mail: snezanasp@yubc.net

For Montenegro:

Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry
Phytosanitary Department
Rimski Trg
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Contact person: Mr. Spaso Popovic
Tel: ++ 381 81 621 007
Fax: ++ 381 81 621 008
E-mail: spasop@mn.yu

Serbia and Montenegro has a list of approved pesticides that can be imported and traded. This list can be obtained from the Phytosanitary Departments in the Ministries of Agriculture (as above listed). The latest list of pesticides approved for import and trade was published in the Federal Official Gazette No. 6/03.

Other regulations and requirements

Importers must request import approval from Serbian or Montenegro Ministry of Agriculture for import of live animals and products of animal origin (for contact details see Appendix I). Those requirements are in accordance with the Office of International des Epizooties (OIE) requirements. Serbia and Montenegro became a member of OIE in May 2003.

Food products must be tested for microbe levels at laboratories of the Institutes for Public Health within each republic (see Appendix II). The ordinance on "Microbiological Wholesomeness of Food" was published in the Yugoslav "Official Gazette" no. 46/02 and provides maximum content of different microorganisms in food products.

Following the outbreaks of FMD, BSE, and Avian Influenza in Europe, Serbia and Montenegro have banned imports and transportation of live domestic and wild animals and their products from a number of countries, as well as banned feed containing proteins of animal origin. In 2001, Serbia and Montenegro imposed an import ban on beef and beef products from all origins. Montenegro has lifted this ban in April 2005 and grouped exporting countries in three categories depending of the risk. Serbia has lifted the ban only on import of live bulls and milking cows, while still considering lifting the ban on beef meat and embryos. There are specific requirements for importing semen, horses, bulls and milking cows. They requirements may be obtained from the republics' Ministries of Agriculture, Veterinary Department (see Appendix).

Certification and documentation: Live animals, meat and dairy products require veterinary certification, while seeds, fruits and vegetables require a phytosanitary certificate issued by the export country's relevant authorities (e.g. USDA/APHIS). Special certification is need for veterinary drugs, demonstrating the drugs have been approved and used in the country of origin. Information can be obtained from the Serbian and Montenegro Ministries of Agriculture (Appendix I).

Foods that are subject to veterinary and phytosanitary inspections can enter on all border crossings where veterinary and phytosanitary border inspection posts exist. Importers should always inform the relevant Ministry of Agriculture at the point of entry in order to allow them to fax import permits to the relevant border inspection post. Inspection services are charged as per a published, official price list. Services cost more if done after regular working hours and on weekends and holidays.

Other specific standards

Alcoholic beverages, nonalcoholic beverages and tobacco: Products are subject to specific taxation rules and require import license issued by the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance issues control excise stamps, which are to include in the packaging prior to import to Serbia and Montenegro.

Copyright and trademark laws

The "Law on Trademarks" (Federal Official Gazette No.15/95) protects trademark, service and brand names. It is applied in both republics. Trade or service marks receive protection for a 10-year term from the date of filing, with the term being extendable. A new law on trademarks is currently being drafted to bring the law up to Trade Related International Properties TRIPs standards.

Serbia and Montenegro also apply the Federal Law on patents (Federal Official Gazette No. 28/96) that protects and regulates patents and the Federal Law on copyrights (Federal Official Gazette No. 24/98) that is regulating copyrights. Domestic and foreign applications must be submitted to the Federal Intellectual Property Office (see Appendix II). Serbia and Montenegro are members of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and signatory to a large number of conventions: Paris Convention Treaty, the 1970 Patent Cooperation Treaty, Madrid Agreement (International Registration of Marks), etc.

Import procedure

Foreign exporters can import food products into Serbia and Montenegro using a locally registered office or a local company/shipping agency/forwarding agent registered for import activities. It is common for agents to help with food import regulations.

Import approvals for agriculture commodities should be obtained from the Ministries of Agriculture. Import approvals are required for import of live animals and all products of animal origin with more than 2 percent of animal component, genetics, veterinary drugs, seeds and planting materials or pesticides. Prior approval is not required for other food products.

All food products must be accompanied with standard documents that follow each shipment and by health certificates issued by relevant authorities of exporting countries (e.g. veterinary certificate for meat and meat products, phytosanitary certificates for fruits, vegetables, seeds, planting material etc) and are subject to veterinary and phytosanitary inspections at border crossings and sanitary and market inspections at customs points.

Foods of animal origin and veterinary drugs: Import approvals are processed at the Veterinary Departments of the Republics Ministries of Agriculture. Forms are available from those departments (see Appendix I).

Seed and planting materials: Import of seeds and planting materials is regulated in Serbia by the new Law on Seeds, (Serbian Official Gazette No. 45/05), Law on Planting Material (Serbian Official Gazette No. 18/05) and Law on reproductive material (Serbian Official Gazette No. 08/05). In Montenegro imports of seeds and planting material is regulated by the Law on Seeds and Planting Material (Montenegro Official Gazette No. 39/92) and Rulebook on Health Control of Plant Shipments in Trade across the State Border (Federal Official Gazette No. 59/01).

Sanitary inspectors visually inspect all food for sanitary wholesomeness prior to customs clearance visually and take samples for laboratory tests (Appendix II). Imported goods are held at the customs point until testing is complete.

If a market inspector rejects and importer's request, goods are stored until the procedure is completed. When the required procedure is completed the inspector can order the return or destruction of goods, if necessary, at the cost of importer, or can order certain changes prior to customs clearance.

APPENDIX I. Government regulatory agency contacts**Import of live animals and products of animal origin, veterinary drugs:**

Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management
Veterinary Department (International Trade)
Omladinskih brigada 1,
11000 Belgrade
Serbia
Tel: ++ 381 11 602 634
Fax: ++ 381 11 602 498
Sinisa.Kotur@minpolj.sr.gov.yu

Montenegro Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry
Veterinary Department (International Trade)
Bul. Sv. Petra Cetinjskog 9,
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Tel: ++ 381 81 201 945
Fax: ++ 381 81 201 946
E-mail: katarinat@mn.yu

Import of seeds and planting material:

Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management
Phytosanitary Department
Omladinskih Brigada 1,
11070 New Belgrade
Serbia
Tel: ++ 381 11 604 576
Fax: ++ 381 11 604 576
E-mail: upravabilje@yahoo.com

Montenegro Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry
Phytosanitary Department
Rimski Trg
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Tel: ++ 381 81 621 007
Fax: ++ 381 81 621 008
E-mail: spasop@mn.yu

Import of pesticides:

Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management
Phytosanitary Department
Nemanjina 22-26
11000 Belgrade
Serbia
Tel: ++ 381 11 600 081; 602 555 ext 3054
Fax: ++ 381 11 602 320
Contact: Ms. Snezana Peric-Savcic

E-mail: snezanasp@yubc.net

Montenegro Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry
Phytosanitary Department
Rimski Trg
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Tel: ++ 381 81 621 007
Fax: ++ 381 81 621 008
E-mail: spasop@mn.yu

1. GMO approvals and registrations:

Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management
Nemanjina 22-24,
11000 Belgrade
Serbia
Tel: ++ 381 11 3616 279
Fax: ++ 381 11 3616 279
Contact: Ms. Sandra Kojic
E-mail: Sandra.Kojic@minpolj.sr.gov.yu

2. Inspection on sanitary conformity:

Serbian Ministry of Health
Department for Sanitary Inspection
Nemanjina 22-26
11000 Belgrade
Serbia
Tel: ++ 381 11 361 62 64
Fax: ++ 381 11 361 47 00
E-mail: sanitarnainspekcija@zdravlje.sr.gov.yu
Web page: www.zdravlje.sr.gov.yu

Montenegro Ministry of Health
Department for Sanitary Inspection
Radomira Ivanovica 2,
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Tel: ++ 381 81 608 005
Fax: ++ 381 81 608 005
E-mail: masanovic@cg.yu, danicamm@cg.yu

3. Market inspection:

Serbian Ministry of Trade
Department for Market Inspection
Nemanjina 22-26
11000 Belgrade,
Serbia

Tel: ++ 381 11 3631 136
Fax: ++ 381 11 3610 258

Montenegro Ministry of Economy
Department for Market Inspection
B.C."VECTRA"
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Tel: ++ 381 81 245 874; 224 889
Fax: ++ 381 81 245 148

4. Alcohol, nonalcoholic beverages, tobacco:

Serbian Ministry of Finance
Nemnjina 22-26,
11000 Belgrade
Tel: ++ 381 11 3616 361
Fax: ++ 381 11 3616 535
E-mail: informacije@mfin.sr.gov.yu
Web page: www.mfin.sr.gov.yu

Montenegro Ministry of Finance
Stanka Dragojevic 2,
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Tel: ++ 381 81 242 835
Fax: ++ 381 81 224 450

5. Customs clearance:

Serbian Custom Administration
Bul. AVNOJ-a 155
11070 New Belgrade
Serbia
Tel: ++ 381 11 311 7272
Web page: www.fcs.yu

Montenegro Custom Administration
Street Oktobarske Revolucije 128
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Tel: ++ 381 81 620 433; 620 931; 620 378
Fax: ++ 381 81 620 459

6. Trade marks, patents and intellectual property

Federal Intellectual Property Office
Zmaj Jovina 21
11000 Belgrade
Tel: ++ 381 11 630 499
Fax: ++ 381 11 311 23 77
E-mail: yupat@gov.yu
Web page: www.yupat.sv.gov.yu

7. Serbian Government Official web page: www.serbia.sr.gov.yu
8. Montenegro Government Official web page: www.vlada.cg.yu

APPENDIX II. Other important contacts for U.S. exporters

1. Office of Agricultural Affairs (Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS))
U.S. Embassy Belgrade
Kneza Milosa 50,
11000 Belgrade
Tel: ++ 381 11 306 4927
Fax: ++ 381 11 306 4922
Contact: Tatjana Buric, Agriculture Specialist
E-mail: tatjana.buric@usda.gov
Web page: www.http:/belgrade.usembassy.gov/

2. Serbian Ministry of Agriculture
Nemanjina 22-26,
11000 Belgrade
Serbia
Tel: ++ 381 11 3065 038
Fax: ++ 381 11 3616 272
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